

From the Columbia Telegraph, 17th inst.  
**Seven Days Later News.**  
**ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.**  
**COTTON STEADY!**  
The Hungarians again Victorious, &c.

The Steamer Hibernia which left Liverpool on the 4th inst., reached Boston Harbor, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. The Despatch intended for the associated press was detained twenty-two hours by a heavy fog in crossing the Bay of Fundy, and reached Baltimore at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The news she brings is cheering both politically and commercially.

### COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.

Cotton has been in moderate demand, more so than for some time past.

The sales of the week amount to 42,300 bales; of which 9,300 were taken by Speculators, and 5,700 for Export.

The range of prices are as follows: Upland 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; Mobile 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; Orleans 4 to 5.

The market closing with a slight turn in favor of buyers.

The excitement given to the Havre Cotton market by the America's arrival via Liverpool brought it to a complete stand.

The sales on the day following the receipt of these advices, were confined to 300 bales. Prices, however, are firm at a slight advance.

Breadstuffs of all descriptions are very much depressed.

There are large supplies of Indian Corn on hand, and prices have further declined.

The transactions in Flour have been on a limited scale, and prices rather in favor of the buyer. Wheat is slightly depressed.

### POLITICAL.

HUNGARY.—The accounts from Hungary bring the news of continued successes on the part of the Hungarians, who have completely out-manoeuvred the Austrians on all points, and placed them in great peril by repeated and very disastrous defeats.

Through the able generalship of Georgey the Russians have been completely cut off from their base of operations, while the three grand divisions of the Hungarian Army are in complete communication.

The whole population give every aid and encouragement to the Hungarians, bringing them in provisions and horses, and keeping them advised of every movement of the enemy's forces.

Gen. Bem announced his victory over the Bann, Jellachich in the following words: "BEM BANN, BANN."

The London News of the 31st inst., contains Vienna dates to the 23rd of July. The report of Lord Palmerston's speech in the British Parliament had fallen like a thunder clap on the Austrian Ministry, and the news of Georgey's victory over the Russians at Cossin and his entry into Oesthard were announced at the same time.

Rumors were prevalent that negotiations for peace would be entered into in consequence of these tidings.

News from Cracow of the 23rd of June states that numbers of Russian soldiers which had been designed to leave that city for the seat of War, had received subsequent orders to remain, and the railroad cars recently arriving had been filled with Russian soldiers.

On the 4th, advices were received at Liverpool that another great victory of the Hungarians over the Russians at Esclau—placing the Austrian General, Haynau, in a most critical position.

The Hungarian Generals are now masters of the whole line, from Essay to Asova, opening communications to Belgrade, and the Turkish provinces.

The great battle at Waitchen, between the Russians under Prince Paskiewich, and the Hungarians under Georgey, in which the latter were reported victorious has been fully confirmed. Georgey's army forced the Russian lines and marched North, effecting a junction with the main body.

A letter from the seat of War says, that the charges of the Hungarian cavalry upon Paskiewich's columns were irresistible—and that all the troops exhibited wonderful coolness and courage.

Another letter describes the Russian retreat as most disorderly. The army was only saved from entire destruction by the timely arrival of Bamber's division, which covered the retreat, and checked further pursuit.

The latest information is to the effect that the Austrian Ministry had been dissolved.

The Turkish Government have sent an army of eighty thousand men to the Hungarian frontier, to prevent the passage of Russian troops through Transylvania.

In Prussia also, there was a reported organization against the Government, and a conspiracy for the purpose of establishing a Republic suspected. Several of the supposed conspirators have been arrested.

Charles Albert of Sardinia, whose death has been already reported, expired at Lisbon on the 25th day of July.

FRANCE.—The President is still on his tour through the Southern Provinces. He is still accused of aspiring to the Imperial Crown.

The army of the siege are returning to Paris, numbering one hundred and fifty thousand men.

Throughout the whole of France, there are fair prospects of a rich and most abundant harvest.

ITALY.—The French have restored the Government of the Pope, but cannot persuade him to return in person to the Vatican.

The belief is current on the Neapolitan frontier, that Garibaldi had embarked for America in disguise.

PLEDGES.—We find the following in one of our exchanges. It is too good to be lost.

"Gen. Taylor has invited Father Mathew to visit the White House. Father Mathew must avoid administering the pledge to the President, as His Excellency has broken all that he has taken since he was nominated for the Presidency."

What is that which occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, and not once in a thousand years? Ans. The letter M.



**The Advertiser.**

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 22, 1849.

MEMBERS of Go. D. Palmer's Reg't, will meet at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in September next, for the purpose of considering the most appropriate manner of presenting a sword to their Captain.

August 17, 1849.

### Volunteer Company.

The requisite number for forming a Volunteer Corps at this place having been obtained, the members will meet in the Court House on Saturday the 25th inst., for the purpose of electing Officers and for other matters.

The 25th will be the day for the muster of the Best Companies at the Village.

It is expected that every one who has given in his name will attend. The list will continue to be kept open for additional subscribers.

### Correction.

At the National Bridge Col. BOSHAM's horse was shot, not killed. The battle of Contreras was fought on the evening of the 19th, and morning of the 20th, and not on the 19th, as before stated.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the communication of A FARMER, upon the subject of the Hamburg and Greenville plank-road.

The article signed "Rensselaer and Justice" will be published when the author gives us his signature.

### Hamburg.

We are pleased to see our sister Town shewing named, advocating a Plank Road via this place, to the upper Districts of the State. But for our injudicious and mean wrangle two years ago with each other, we should now realize the incalculable advantages of a Hamburg, Edgefield and Greenville Rail Road.

Though we may not be able to redeem the permanent advantages which we then lost, we may yet greatly ameliorate our present condition. Augusta is destined to become a Town of considerable manufacturing and mercantile importance. Her abundance of water-power, with her present increasing facilities of Steamboat and Rail Road transportation, giving her the advantages of both the Savannah and Charleston markets, justify these anticipations.

Any road therefore, which will bring Augusta nearer to us, will redound to the permanent interest of our country. We hesitate not to say, that Graniteville is unsuited for the want of water-power, of extensive manufacturing and mercantile business. To be a manufacturing town, it is preferable, to one constructed from the latter place. Hamburg, which is located at Augusta, and possessed of all her advantages, can afford to our planters a better market for their cotton than either Columbia or Graniteville.

Owing to her Steamboats which are so well adapted for the transportation of sugars, salt, and other heavy merchandise, she may supply our country with groceries at a cheaper rate than either of these Towns. At present cotton is carried from Hamburg to Charleston, at 50 cents per bale, while from Columbia \$1.00 is required. This is owing to the Steamboats and Rail Road competition, which, to the advantage of the farmer, keeps each other in mutual and reasonable limits as to their charges for freight.

It is a just inference therefore, that Hamburg will always give a fraction more for cotton and sell groceries a fraction less, than Columbia.

This fraction with extensive planters, whose sales and purchases are necessarily large, will make a considerable item and inducement to patronize the Hamburg market. Also, the more limited planters owing to the expenses of engaging factors in Columbia, if they transport by Rail Road, will feel a stronger reason to bring their produce to this market.

If Hamburg should now establish a Factory of but 200 looms, it will be ample to fix the price of her real estate at its present value, and guarantee to her for the future, a prosperity and success more than equal to that of her past history.

ED. PRO. TEM.

The proprietors of the Merchant Mills in Augusta, give notice to the competitors for premiums for the best Wheat, "that the time expires on the first Tuesday of September next."

The following are the premiums offered: \$100 (in a silver Pitcher) for the best 50 bushels of wheat.

75 in a silver pitcher for the 2nd best 50 bushels of wheat.

50 in a silver pitcher for the 3rd best 50 bushels of wheat.

25 in a silver pitcher for the 4th best 50 bushels of wheat.

The grain to be delivered in August, on or before the first Tuesday in September, 1849.

JAS. L. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

JNO. CUNNINGHAM, Jors.

### Our Country.

"The Post Master General has no power, direction or control over the matter to be mailed."

The above declaration of Mr. COLLAMER, we regard as ominous of great evil to the South. Almost every mail from the North, is loaded with abolition documents, which denounce our institutions and violate the feelings and immunities of our people. Our own true and faithful citizens are thus made the unwilling agents in carrying and distributing these incendiary works, which are intended to defame and destroy their own institutions and liberties.

To make sure this foul work the North has sent into our midst, her hired emissaries, who stealthily crawl through our country as reconnoitering spies, and maintain an enigmatical correspondence with the accused and avowed enemies of our State.

Mr. Collamer excuses himself from all responsibility from these unprincipled violations, by disclaiming all "power direction or control over the matter."

If this position be true, and these deliberate attempts to undermine the government of our State, be continued and allowed, a dissolution of the Union is our certain and not unhelpful destiny. The South will not consent thus to traduce her own institutions, and Northern emissaries for this unhallowed purpose, will be "tried, condemned and hung as spies." This odious and unconstitutional interference with our rights is a growing evil. It is far worse than this.

It is an evil that is utterly intolerable, and yet irreparable unless by Congress. Will Congress relieve us? Our Senators and Representatives in Congress, our past history, and present condition, tell us too truly that we are doomed to destruction by this very body. The fire of eloquence—the might of reasoning—the appeals of justice and patriotism—the guarantees of the constitution, sealed with the common blood of a common ancestry of heroes and patriots, have been brought into requisition to stay the bloody tide of abolitionism. But in vain!

We now look to disunion as our only hope. It is an experiment of great magnitude and involves terrible responsibility—but it is one that must be met. In the language of the immortal Henry, I would say, "let it come!"

The declaration of Collamer is indeed "the huge blast of the highway robber inviting his comrades to the spoil." ED. PRO. TEM.

### FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MR. EDITOR.—In these days of invention and improvement, if we do not endeavor to keep pace with our neighbors, we will soon be left in the back ground. While almost every other section of our State is actively engaged in building Rail Roads, &c., we are doing nothing for our District and Market Towns. If we do not make an effort, instead of improvement, we will soon be retrograding. If we have made a few failures to build a Road, let not that entirely discourage us.

Rail Roads are too expensive for small towns; where there is not much freight and travel. It requires all of the income to keep in repair the Road, Engines, Cars, &c.

In the Empire State, (New York) the State that seems to be going ahead of all others in internal improvement, the Plank Roads are superseding the Rail Roads in the interior; they are the most popular and are found to be better adapted to the wants of the farmer. They already have built and under contract, over one thousand miles of those Roads, and I doubt not in a few years they will have many thousands.

Hamburg and Augusta, from their location are the best markets for the cotton planters. We there have the choice of two markets, and they have the River and Rail Road to compete for their freight, and Charleston and Savannah for their trade, hence they are always ready to pay the highest prices for our produce, and in return sell us our supplies lower than any other market.

Plank roads have been made manifest in many parts of our country; and we doubt, if any section presents greater inducements for the experiment—if it can still be deemed an experiment,—than the route from Hamburg to Greenville.

This subject is one of sufficient importance to attract the attention of other important interests besides those of a local character. The immense quantity of produce raised adjacent to this line of road, and the large amount of merchandise to be consumed on the route, and immediately beyond the upper terminus, taken in connection with the fact that unless something be done to prevent, nearly all this produce will be conveyed by the Railroad to Columbia, and of course the supplies of merchandise procured in that quarter, readers of the highest importance to the interests of Augusta and Savannah as well as to the boating interests on the Savannah River, that this Plank Road should be constructed. If therefore proper measures be adopted to make these various interests comprehend the importance to them of this improvement there can be little doubt of the consummation of an object so devoutly to be wished.

MORE BASTING FOR BENTON.—Judge Morrow of Missouri so coarsely assailed by Benton, has returned upon the arch Apostate in a letter which denounces the man and his doctrines, in the most unmeasured and indignant terms, which the English language furnishes.

The Judge puts the statements of the Senator in issue and pronounces them void of truth, terms him "a braggart" and "a calumniator" and uses the following language in relation to him.

"It seems that I am marked as one of the victims to be sacrificed upon the altar of your insatiable, unappeasable, unparitotic and reckless ambition; but you must allow me to say, Sir, that if I must fall, I will fall in the harness—proclaiming you as a deserter of the policy of your State, a denier of the democratic doctrine of the right of instruction, an ally of the abolitionists, an open bidder for free soil and abolition votes for the Presidency."

"Your attack upon my private character I treat as I would the billingsgate of any other blackguard, only reserving to myself the right to say that, I might resort upon you with effect and be fully justified in it, but instead of indulging in your favorite amusement, personal invective, scurrility and blackguardism, I beg leave to remind you that you have provoked this controversy, and I am only justified in entering into it with you upon the ground of your position—an American 'Senator of thirty years standing.'"

"With the assurance that, if you offend against truth, propriety and decency, you shall hear from me, I remain a free man, and an opponent of Abolitionism, Free-soilism, and Barnburnerism, whether avowed or covert."

J. W. MORROW.

Jefferson City, July 19, 1849.

### MORTALITY IN CINCINNATI.

The total mortality of Cincinnati for the period of seven weeks ending with last week was 4,448.

### PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 11.

The following Proclamation was received at Washington on Monday from Harrisburg:

### A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of their expedition.

It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary, and proper to issue this Proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise, so grossly in violation of our law and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves with heavy penalties announced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claims to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct and enterprise.

To invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and therefore, all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. And I call upon every officer of this government civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and seventy-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

By the President.

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

### FROM THE HAMBURG REPUBLICAN.

PLANK ROAD TO GREENVILLE.

In our paper of to day, will be found a notice of an application to be made to the next session of our Legislature for an Act to Incorporate a Company to build a Plank Road from Greenville Village to our Town. We take the notice from the Greenville Mountaineer, and hail it as the harbinger of a more intimate connection between the mountain regions of our State and the valley of the Savannah river. We trust our citizens, generally, and the owners of Real Estate in particular, will give such a response to this Mountain movement, as will insure its success.

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### OUTRAGE ON OUR FLAG.

GEN. OGDINOT AND MR. CASS.

A letter, addressed, we believe, to the Boston Daily Advertiser, has been given the rounds of the press relative to the commission of an alleged outrage upon the American consul at Rome by some French soldiers.

We understand that Mr. Brown, our consul, called in person and made a representation of the facts of this case to Gen. Oudinot. The general-in-chief received him with courtesy, and listened to his statement with due attention, accompanied with all proper expressions of regret, and, in conclusion, directed the chief of the staff to return with Mr. Brown to the consulate, to collect from witnesses of the scene full information in regard to it.

The next day a military court was called, which sat for nine hours, eliciting the facts of the case, with all the minutiae which distinguishes the French tribunals. In the course of this examination it appeared that two of Mr. Brown's servants (Italians) had repeatedly, during the day, insulted the French soldiers in passing.

At the time in question an individual belonging to a large crowd of Italians, which, in defiance of the general order of the day previous, was assembled, to the number of a hundred or a hundred and fifty, and at the consul's house, had drawn a point and the consul's guard. A patrol, passing at the time, entered the house, not being apprized of its character, and made prisoner of the individual in question, and of another who was recognized as a deserter from the French army. They then withdrew with the prisoners. It was in evidence upon oath that the patrol deported themselves without menace, and were uniformed of the character of the premises until they were on the point of retiring.

Mr. Brown left the city with his family while this examination was in progress, leaving Mr. Freeman (our consul at Ancona) in the temporary discharge of the duties of the Roman consulate. In consequence of Mr. Brown's absence, and under the impression that the Consulate was left without an agent, we understand that General Oudinot addressed a communication to Mr. Cass, our Charge d'Affaires, in which he recapitulated the result of the examination substantially as we have given it above, and expressed the profound regret which he had experienced at the error that had been committed, which had been previously expressed in person to the American Consul and Vice Consul. He also renewed to Mr. Cass the assurance that no one in the French army had harbored the design of disregarding the rights of his country, or questioning the inviolability of diplomatic functions.

General Oudinot further stated, we understand, that the two prisoners had been released, and expressed the hope that the communication which had been made would be sufficient satisfaction for the error which had been committed, and which could not occur again.—Washington Republic.

ROME, (Ga.) Aug. 9.

Destructive Flood.—A most destructive flood, occurred in Silver Creek in this county on Thursday evening last. It is impossible to make anything like a correct estimate of the damage done. All the fences on the bottoms were carried away, and hundreds of acres of corn and cotton either wholly destroyed, or left without protection from the ravages of the stock.

The dwelling house of a Mr. Barndon, together with his work shop, were swept away with every thing in them—the family not being at home. The carding mill and saw mill of L. Burnett, Esq. were wholly washed away, and his flourishing mills much damaged. The threshing machine and work shop of Col. Mills were carried away and his tan yard much damaged. The bark house was washed off, and several of the bays emptied of their contents. The Baptist Church on the creek was moved a considerable distance. The grist and saw mills of Jonas King were carried away, and the new Gias factory of A. D. King, with twenty new gins, and all the lumber and all the stock on hand, were swept off. So rapid was the rise that little or nothing could be saved from any of the buildings carried away.

The water is said to have risen fifteen feet in that many minutes, and in all, some ten feet higher than it has been known for many years. It never was known to be so high by many feet.

The loss of A. D. King is estimated at from twelve to thirteen thousand dollars. He was an industrious mechanic, and his loss embraces nearly every thing that he is worth upon the earth.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN FLORIDA.—The Florida Republican, of Thursday, says: "We continue to have flying accounts of further depredations by the Indians—killing men, plundering and burning houses, &c; but we have no authentic statement of the attack on the trading house at Charlotte Harbor. We incline to the belief that the startling accounts of subsequent occurrences arise from the fears and confusion of the inhabitants who are flying from their homes in counties near the line, and taking refuge in the towns. Numbers of people have flocked into Tampa, Ocala, St. Augustine, Gary's Ferry, Palatka, and some have even taken refuge as far north as Jacksonville. This is the condition of things brought about by the two forays that are known to have taken place. An out-break once begun, panic ensues, confidence is lost, and the promising settlements in Southern Florida are abandoned."

DEATH OF JUDGE A. K. WOOLLEY.—We are pained to hear of the death of Judge A. K. Woolley. He died at his residence at Lexington, on Friday last, after a short and violent attack of cholera. He was an able and popular man, universally esteemed in all his private relations, and his death will be generally regretted.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Legislature is decidedly whiggish; sufficient returns have been received to settle that point. The emancipationists have failed to elect a single member of the convention. The returns for that body show the election of about 50 whigs and 50 democrats.

### FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER, 18th inst. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.

The Market.—The sales of Cotton yesterday were only to a trifling extent, and holders are asking extreme prices. Coffee was advancing.—Rio is quoted at 7 1/2.

The Abduction Case.—A decision has been given in the case of the Spanish Consul, charged with the abduction of Rey. The Consul has been bound over to stand his trial before the U. S. Circuit Court next December, and has given bail in the sum of \$5000. He has entered a solemn protest against the whole proceedings.

Four others, McConnel, Morie, Eagle and Llorentine, have also been bound over to be tried at the next term of the District Court, in the sum of \$2,500 each.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.

California Matters.—Indian Disturbances. A dispatch from St. Louis of the 16th inst., states that a Company of traders from Santa Fe, arrived there the previous day, bringing \$100,000 and a large mail to Fort Leavenworth, and 500 letters from California.

Major Charallie, a Texian, has accepted an offer from the government of Chihuahua, to fight the Apache Indians, on the following terms: for warriors scalped \$200—others \$150—prisoners \$200. At the last accounts he had nine scalps and four prisoners.

The latest dates from Santa Fe state that the Indians are committing sad depredations. On the 8th July, two Americans and two Mexicans were killed near there. Lieut. Thomas encountered a party of Comanches near Saugre Christo place, and killed 17.

St. Louis is now healthy, and trade is reviving there.

Childs, the Bank Robber, has been held to bail in the sum of \$0,000 dollars.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—G. F. M.

The Market.—Fifteen hundred bales Cotton were sold to day—fair Upland 10 1/2, Orleans 11. The market is quite unsettled and a drooping tendency, under the Hibernia's accounts. There is, however, no positive change in prices.

The Cholera.—There were eighty new cases and forty deaths of Cholera in New York to-day.

### RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

We give below the result of the recent Congressional Elections, so far as heard from:

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

Whigs elected: Congress: Clingman, Caldwell, Deberry, Shepperd, Stanley, Outlaw. Democrats elected: Venable, Ashe, Daniel. No change in political complexion.

#### INDIANA.

Democrats elected: Alberson, Dunham, Robinson, Brown, McDonald, Fitch, Harlan, Free Soil; Julian. Whigs elected: McGaughey, Watts. These show a Democratic gain of 1, and Free Soil gain of 1, and a Whig loss of 2. Democratic Governor elected.

#### KENTUCKY.

Whigs elected: Johnson, McLean, Thompson, Breck, Morehead, Marshall. Democrats elected: Boyd, Caldwell, Mason, Stanton. Last delegation 7 Whigs and 4 Democrats.

#### TENNESSEE.

We have no complete returns from the Congressional Elections. It is conceded that the Democratic party have gained two members of Congress, the papers claim three. Democratic Governor elected.

#### ALABAMA.

If Alston, Whig, is elected in Mobile district as it reported, there will be no change in the Congressional delegation—3 Democrats and 2 Whigs. Democratic Governor elected without opposition.

We have no returns from Texas.

TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.—Major Roland's detachment of U. S. troops from Augusta, arrived here last night on their way to Florida. We learn that a number of recruits are expected to arrive from New York in the Cherokee, on Saturday, when the command will leave immediately in the Florida boat for Palatka.

Offices.—Major Roland commanding, Lieuts Jno. C. Liball, Jas. Totten, Dr. J. Simmons, Surgeon.—Savannah Georgian, 17th inst.

TO BE EXECUTED.—The Abbeville Banner, of the 11th inst., says: "A negro boy belonging to Mr. Samuel Jordan, will be hung on the 31st instant. This is the same boy that was tried a few months ago, and condemned, for breaking into the store of Mr. Casson. He was not executed, from the fact of his escaping. Having stolen a horse and returned to the District, he was apprehended and lodged in the jail at this place, and sentence of death again passed on him by John